

## Affective Reactions in Oncologic Patient

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The patients with cancer should be considered as patients, who are located under the ascendancy of strong stress. The diagnosis of malignant process is combined with the especially strong emotional experiences, which destroy the most important stereotypes of behaviour, manufactured in the course of the life. The study of the reaction of patients on the conducted therapy, the determination of a change in mental status was the purpose of our work. In the department of conservative rehabilitation with the day hospital of oncology policlinics they passed the treatment of 55 patients (13 of the department of mammology, 27 - urology even 15- gastrology). The average level of anxiety, determined according to the scale HAM- A, composed 23,7+/-2,1 (from that moderated to that expressed). The average level of depression, determined according to the scale HAM- D, composed 31,6+/-3, 2. Treatment with the use of different psychotropic preparations and psychotherapeutic sessions was implicated. The shown complex treatment makes it possible to improve psychological state in 47 (85,4%) of patients, who pass treatment (8 patients (61,5%) with breast cancer, 26 (96,3%) urological cancer patients, and 13 people (86,7%) with stomach cancer). In these patients the decrease of complaints establishes, patients become calmer, psychological reactions more adequate, mental tension is reduced, appears confidence in the conducted treatment. The average level of anxiety HAM- A, composed 12,4+/-1,8 . The average level of depression HAM- D, composed 11,3+/-2, 2. Naturally, any treatment with the use of different preparations and any psychotherapeutic session cannot completely free patient from the thoughts and reactions; however, they can and must limit the intensity of emotion, contribute to the development of the psychotherapeutic program of protection, which would lead to the social adaptation of cancer patient.

## An Audit of Compliance with National/Local Guidelines Staff Involved in Intrathecal Chemotherapy

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Vinca alkaloids, ordinarily administered intravenously (IV), if administered via intrathecal chemotherapy (ITC) almost certainly causes fatal myoencephalopathy. This audit measured adherence to national and Trust guidelines regarding safe prescription, dispensing, issuing, transporting and administration of ITC. The objective was to assess whether only appropriately trained staff on the medical, pharmacy and nursing registers were involved at every stage of ITC delivery. It also sought to recommend changes for better practise. Data on staff involved was obtained from prescription sheets in patient notes and pharmacy copies. Additionally departmental registers and training certification forms were scrutinized. In total 11 patients received between them 59 ITC prescriptions. Only 83.1% of prescriptions were filed and completed. 10.2% were not filed whereas 6.7% were incompletely filled. Nevertheless whenever a staff name was filled in prescriptions, 100% were on the register. The registers show that, apart from 1 new doctor who had been in post less than a year but who had received appropriate training in this Trust, all registered staff had had annual competence reviews. Commendably, all 17 ITC prescriptions which were administered on the same day as an IV prescription, 2 of which were vinca alkaloids, were only issued from pharmacy after receiving proof that the IV prescription had been infused, demonstrating best practise. The audit